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The most limited Sovereign in the world is the general master workman.

And so the statement of Mr. Pullman is quite satisfactory to Mr. Debs. Mr. Debs is easily satisfied these days.

If no one else will pay any attention to Mr. Debs he may rely upon the United States Court when it gets to him.

Until Mr. Debs declares his strike "off" a few miscreants may derail trains here and there, killing workmen, but otherwise the strike is already off. During the last fiscal year the currency

of the country has been expanded more than \$70,000,000, the aggregate in circulation July 1 being \$1,664,000,000, against \$1, 693,700,000 a year earlier. When 153 railroads are in the hands of

receivers because of insufficient earnings to pay fixed charges would seem to be bad time to strike for higher wages or to saddle them with Pullman's quarrel.

Debs is trying to establish a general organization for the protection of workingmen, yet as a free-trade Democrat he votes to destroy the protection that enables American employers to pay high wages.

In Kansas there is much comment be cause the Populist Governor and board of assessment have reduced the appraisal of the Pullman cars one-third, while increasvaluation of other railroad prop-

No person possessing a little bit of sense could believe in the absurdity of requiring the President of the United States to take a solemn oath to execute the laws and then withholding from him the power to

How can any workingman who joins labor union for the avowed purpose o protecting labor consistently vote with party which strikes down the protection that enables manufacturers to pay high

If the spirit of Abraham Lincoln could address Populists and labor leaders who persist in putting into his mouth a false and forged utterance concerning capital and labor it would say, "You lie, you villian, you lie!"

Why should not Mr. Cleveland appoint arbitrators to settle the tariff controversy between the Senate and House? The country has suffered incalculably from the in action of Congress, and the conference committee does not seem to be making any headway. Why not compulsory arbitration?

Sixteen veterans at Chattanooga, eight Union men and eight ex-confederates, united in a dispatch to Senator Gordon approving his patriotic speech in the Senate and saying "The blue and the gray will alike loyally support the President and the constituted authorities in maintaining the

Speaker Crisp has been renominated for Congress on a platform which declares, among other things, that "we especially desire a home currency through State banks which will enable our farmers to borrow money on what collateral they have.' That is, they want money that can be borrowed on worthless collaterals.

Some time ago Mr. Edward Atkinson, the well-known statistician, wrote to Senator Peffer asking a correspondence on certain questions of finance. Since Peffer's speech concerning the labor strike Mr. Atkinson has written again, saying that he did not want to have anything to do with a man who entertained such views as were expressed in that speech.

Since the abolition of polygamy by the Mormon Church there is no reason why Utah should not be admitted to the Union. In fact, it is better fitted for statehood in respect of population, moral and educational progress and material development than many of the Territories that have been admitted. It is said, by the way, that the collition! conditions in Utah make it alrest certain that its two first Senators will be Republicans.

The action of the courts in the cases of local leaders of the strike clearly foreshadows that in the case of Debs himself. He will be convicted and sent to jail. If there were no other evidence against him, that | quire. It is entirely discretionary with him furnished by his telegrams, sent after the restraining orders of Judges Grosscup and Woods were issued, would convict him. These telegrams, ordering strikes on different railroads, were brought before the grand jury in Chicago by the manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, un-

surprise to the jury. The most inflammable and deflant among them were addressed to men on roads in the hands of receivers appointed by the federal court. His punishment is inevitable, either under the indictment already found against him for obstructing interstate commerce, or under proceedings for contempt in violating orders of the court. Nothing in the future is more certain than that Mr. Debs will go to jail.

THE DESERTED DEBS.

There is no longer a doubt that the strike is over. Debs and Howard profess the contrary, but some of their acts indicate that they know that they are beaten. The railroad managers, in refusing to recognize these men, pursued the proper course. After the outrages and crimes which they have caused to be committed, the managers would have made themselves accessories to these offenses after the fact by making any agreement with them. They cannot recognize Debs or his A. R. U. As for the deluded strikers, the managers assert that they have taken back many of them and will take back all as they need them, except such as have destroyed railroad property or interfered with the running of trains. Many new men have been taken on, and these the managers will retain. They could not honorably do otherwise if they prove efficient. As business improves, however, all of the strikers who did not turn destroyers will be taken back, because their services will be wanted and the less they have to do with Debs and his A. R. U. in the future the better.

The action of President Gompers was much better than his address. The logical deduction to be made from the address is that the federation should join th strike, consequently, his refusal to do s is in the nature of a non sequitur, which is to say that Mr. Gompers is not convinced by his own argument. He is wise enough to see that a strike to sustain Debs when his cause is practically lost would surely end in disaster. He probably saw from the first there could be no justification in paralyzing the railroads of the country simply because the Pullman com pany refused to employ 3,500 men at such wages as the Debs arbitration should es tablish. He also saw that he could no justify himself in an attempt to turn thou sands of men to idleness because the Pull man company would not take back 3,50 men at Debs's wages. Moreover, President Gompers could not have failed to see that the time had come for him to get a blo at his old antagonists of the Knights of

As for Sovereign, no one seems to wish to be associated with him. So far as th more influential bodies of Knights of Labor have taken action, it is to refuse to take his advice to strike. The only thing for him to do now is to recall his proclamation before all of the branches practically vote want of confidence in him by refusing to comply with his order.

Thus Debs has been already deserted by the mass of the members of his much boasted organization, by Mr. Gompers, and Sovereign, the only man who would stand by him, has no backing. He is essentially the deserted and deposed Debs.

NO CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

There has been an attempt on the part of some of the city papers to create the impression that there is friction and jealousy between the federal court authorities and the Governor as to the extent of their respective jurisdictions and the manner of suppressing railroad disturbances in this State. The evidence at hand does not justify a belief that there is any foundation for these statements. That there should be some confusion in such an emergency, and some doubt as to the proper mode of proceeding is quite natural, but the federal and the State officials have both shown too earnest a desire to perform their duty and to cooperate to a common end to admit of a beief that there is any serious friction or jealousy between them. There is room for possible collision between them on the fact that, to some extent, they have concurrent jurisdiction, but there is no evidence that any misunderstanding has grown out of this fact. The United States marshal and his deputies, representing the federal court, have an undoubted right to enforce the orders of the court against interference with the operation of railroads in the hands of receivers appointed by the court, and to protect all trains engaged in interstate commerce. As the right of the Governor to use the militia in suppressing disorder in any part of the State is equally clear, some confusion of action might occur, but there is no indication that any has occurred beyond the unauthorized statements of one or two city papers. One of these yesterday afternoon reported District Attorney Burke as

Governor Matthews is striving earnestly to do his outy, but he is hampered at every turn by rotten legislation. I am in favor of a law abolishing the necessity of the sheriff first asking for aid before the troops can be called out and vesting the power in the Governor to act in al cases as he sees fit, without depending on inefficient subordinates. With that law there wouldn't be half the trouble there

It is hardly possible that the district attorney said this, because he is a good lawyer, and there is no such law as that referred to. The law says:

Whenever there shall be in any city, town or county, any tumuit, riot, mob, or any body of men acting together by force, with intent to commit any felony or misdemeanor, or to offer violence to any persons or property, or by force and violence to break and resist the laws of this State, or the laws or authorities of the United States; or any such tumult, riot or mob shall be threatened, and the fact be made to appear to the Governor, he may issue his order to the senior or other military oucers convenient to the scene of disturbance, to turn out such portion of his or their command as may be necessary to quell, suppress or prevent such tumult or threatened tumult

This gives the Governor full discretionary power to order the militia on duty when ever, in his judgment, and in whatever part of the State circumstances may reauthorities have exhausted their power or till the sheriff shall call for aid.

So far as the situation at Brazil is concerned, the United States marshal has der an order of the court, and were a great | forca is not adequate, the Governor has | gross-minded and suspicious persons, that

equally as clear a right to order the militia there. It is probable they have a perfect understanding, and it is mischievous to represent the situation otherwise.

BENDING THE TWIG.

Whenever lawless outbreaks occur in this

or any other country women may be found in the front ranks of the rioters. In the French revolution they not only instigated murder and destruction; they were the most ferocious participants in bloody crimes. In this country they content themselves, for the most part, with vocal demonstrations of a threatening and offensive sort, taking advantage of the immunity from arrest and rough treatment that their sex affords. It is, of course, only the few exceptional women, even among strikers, fibre that they will encourage or assist violent assaults on person or property. The great majority of strikers' wives and mothers are in the background, a patient, helpless, long-suffering class, sure of but one thing, namely, that a strike brings poverty and distress in its train. Of the fierce, emotional, "sympathetic" minority, it is not worth while to speak. They are blind, irresponsible followers of and believers in the misguided men of their families; as these men think, they think, and no power can change them. It is not they, but the children, who take part in these uprisings against law and order, of whom thought should be taken. During the recent strike there was scarcely an outbreak at any point throughout the country in which young boys were not mentioned as being among the active rioters. At Knightsville, in this State, they were all very young men and boys who stoned the train and killed engineer Barr, the youngest of the party being but fourteen. At Chicago, and at Hammond, and at Sacramento, boys were engaged in malicious and destructive mischief, and everywhere were heard in voluble and profuse abuse of civil and military authorities. Something of this disposition to attack the governing power grows out of the natural propensity of obstreperous and ignorant youth to resist all authority and to engage in warfare wherever opportunity offers, but, in the main, it comes from the examples of their fathers, who, for the most part, are foreigners, and have no understanding of American institutions and no respect for law. It is obvious that these children can receive in their own homes no training towards making them good citizens. The boy whose father goes out and obstructs railway trains and destroys freight cars containing private property gets a lesson in anarchy and not in patriotism. But the fact remains that these boys are to be the citizens of the future, and that an effort should be made to offset their home training and to instill a respect for law and peaceful government and a love for their country. This education must be accomplished, if at all, through the general and irresistible sentiment of the community and through the schools. The recent tendency to honor and glorify the flag of the Nation at every opportunity—a fashion that was given a great impetus by ex-President Harrison, and has been more firmly fixed by veteran soldiersis admirable in its influence, and ought to be encouraged; but more is needed. Public schools are doing good work in the way of instructing pupils in the theory and principles of our government, but even this is not enough. The teachers must take another task on their heavily-laden shoulders, but a task that should be a pleasure. They must teach the duty of patriotism; they must teach patriotism. They must inspire the children in their charge with a spirit of loyalty to a government in which all have an equal interest; they must teach them not only to respect but to love the flag; they must teach them to submit law, because through law equal justice is secured to high and low; they must fill them with enthusiasm for the land they live in and for its free institutions. To do this means enthusiasm on their own part, but that is not to be cultivated; it now exists. Religion, or, at least, sectarianism, may not be taught in the public schools, but morals may and patriotism may, and the youth who is both moral and patriotic is in a fair way to be a good citizen, both of

this world and the world to come

THE SUMMER WIDOWER The summer widower is now a prominent figure in city life. To those who fail to recognize him by this name it may be well to explain that the summer widower is the man whose wife has gone to the mountains, or the seashore, or to visit her "folks," leaving him to spend the heated term at home. A good deal of pity is expended upon him, first and last, by tenderly sympathetic persons, mostly of the feminine gender. Sometimes this concern is expressed privately, but frequently the possessor of it is moved to write to the newspapers protesting against the selfishness and shortsightedness of wives who go away and leave their husbands to loneliness, discomfort and the moral dangers that such freedom from domestic ties is supposed by these writers to invite. For the most part this sympathy is wasted. At least, the summer widower does not feel the need of it during the early period of his liberty. He has, in fact, secretly looked forward to the time when he shall be left to himself as a season of much enjoyment. Restrictions will be removed; he will be free to go and come as he pleases without giving an account of himself. He gets his dinners at hotel, or restaurant, or boarding house, and if he is late there one to remonstrate. If he chances to "have business down town" until a late hour, or to play too many games of cards at the club, or linger too long talking politics, or religion, or social philosophy with his neighbor, he is not required to explain how it happened, or to promise that it shall not happen again. The married man is apt to cherish a belief that he is hampered tremendously by the burdens and duties incident to his position, and that though he assumed them willingly he is in reality making great sacrifices. He also convinces himself that it is well to have these burdens lifted now and then in order that he may stretch his unused wings. It is a base

the man whose wife is absent is at once | tional, and that the Union soldiers, thirty moved to become bold and bad and to engage in wild orgies. The average married man is much too tame for anything of the sort. He has vague notions about utilizing his temporary leisure by taking up some serious reading or study; or by resuming some once-favorite pursuit or hobby, since crowded aside by family cares. This pursuit may possibly be of a light and even frivolous character, but not consciously bad, because the man is rare, rampant wickedness to the contrary notwithstanding, who deliberately engages in reprehensible undertakings. He stumbles into sin, or he goes blindfolded, he deceives himself or is beguiled, but seldom does the ordinary man of everyday life plan in advance for departures from It is strange, too, but the renewal of longby no means ready to welcome the tempter, this same ordinary man being, or the whole, honest and self-respecting, and anxious to do the right thing at all times. But in the guise of a summer widower

he is, nevertheless, a somewhat interesting, not to say amusing, personage to the spectator. He does not follow his course of solid reading; it is either too warm to read anything, serious or light, or else somehow he doesn't feel like it. And somehow, too, he fails to get up the interest he expected in the old-time hobbies. How did it happen, he wonders, that he was ever so absorbed in botany, or geology, or microscopy, or in mechanical contrivances, or whatever the fad chanced to be. It is strange, too, but the renewal of longneglected acquaintanceship doesn't turn out quite as he expected. Other summer widowers like himself are not particularly good company; they seem to have few sources of enjoyment. His bachelor friends are even less satisfactory, for they have their clubs and coteries and calling lists, and apparently have no need of the widower's society. He calls in a neighborly way on ladies of his acquaintance, but hough he is kindly received he discovers that there are degrees of cordiality, and if the ladies are young and single other guests are more welcome than he. He is inclined to grow careless and untidy in dress. The man person quickly reverts to ways of barbarism, so far as attire is concerned, when there are no women about to admire or admonish him. He finds relief and relaxation in such public amusements as may be on the midsummer programme. If baseball is in the list he is comparatively happy. He goes to baseball frequently and feverishly. It affords an outlet for his feelings. Under the guise of excitement over the game he can whoop and howl, and swing his hat, and indulge in unseemly physical contortions, thus giving vent to his mingled and not wholly cheerful emotions. It dawns on him at last that without his wife he is but an imperfect being. As one of the unfortunates recently put it, "I used to have resources within myself; I could entertain myself at all times; didn't know what loneliness meant. Now I find the meaning of the phrase 'a better half.' My better half is gone, and what can be expected of that which is left? It's queer, though." But the experience will do the summer widower no harm. When his wife returns he will welcome her with a new sense of appreciation; he will be cured of his restlessness, and will settle contentedly back into the familiar domestic groove. He will realize his blessings as he would not have done without the separation, and out of a spirit of gratitude will refrain from scolding the children and grumbling at the dinner for as much as three LOUISVILLE AND THE G. A. R. Several papers which claim to be vet-

erans' organs have recently felt called upon to oppose the holding of the national G. A. R. encampment in Louisville, Ky., in 1895, assigning as a pretext the fear that the Grand Army visitors would not receive cordial welcome. This is absurd. Hospi tality is a conspicuously Southern characteristic, and Louisville has extended a cordial and earnest invitation to the Grand Army because its business men and its people desire to entertain the organization to show to the men who preserved the Union that south of the Ohio river, in the native State of Abraham Lincoln and Maj Robert Anderson, they are held high esteem. Louisville is a proud and patriotic city, and, being such, its commercial club and leading citizens have an ambition to show to the whole country that no municipality can surpass it in the cordiality and, it may be added, the prodigality of its entertainment of the body which represents the Union army of 1861-65. To-day there is no more thoroughly American city in the land than is Louisville. Because it is comparatively free of the mass of foreigners who have recently come to our cities, Louisville is more American than several Northern cities, notably Chtcago. Besides, Kentucky was one of the bloody grounds of the war. A part of its people went with the South, but 80,000, more than half of its fighting men, stood in the Union column. In the words of one of Louisville's distinguished citizens, "Kentucky broke her distracted heart in two and gave the larger part to Lincoln and the Union." To the living remnant of these 80,000 comrades and their descendants the Grand Army owes this act of recognition. Mr. Bowden, the eloquent Kentuckian who, as the representative of Louisville, presented the city's invitation to the State encampments of the Grand Army, undoubtedly spoke the sentiment of the progressive spirit of Louisville when he said:

Day by day my voice rises in unison with those, not only of ever-loyal Kentucky, but also of the Southern sisterhood, in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God that His higher wisdom ordered the results of the war and preserved to my generation and posterity an undivided country, whose children are advancing in contentment and mutual affection and sympathy to the peaceful solution of all governmental problems and to the upholding of a perfect Republic.

And this is the pledge with which the same representative of the city of Louisville followed his invitation to the Grand

I promise that if you come, all of us, your old comrades, your old opponents, and we of the later day, will meet you at the city gates with loving speech and will welcome you to our homes with loving hearts. By all means the Grand Army should accept this hearty invitation from the chief commercial city of Kentucky. To fail to do so would be interpreted as a desire on

the part of that organization to be sec-

years after the war, for some cause other, declined a tender of the hospitalities of a city because it is just south of the Ohio river. Some absurd editor has referred to a speech of a St. Louis preacher in Richmond, Va., advocating the heresy of secession, and that a few men have indorsed it. Louisville has not indorsed, but its leading papers have denounced it. It is the American and patriotic city of Louisville that has urged the Grand Army to be its guests, and not the Rev. Cave and a few men who indorse his silly speech Furthermore, the Grand Army can render the cause of nationality a last great service by going to Louisville and proving that, thirty years after the war, the survivors of the Union army would aid in cementing by the bonds of mutual respect and regard the people whom by war the army made one country. In conclusion, in the judgment of the Journal, it would be a serious mistake not to accept the most cordial invitation the Grand Army has ever received in all the years to go to Louisville in 1895.

It appears that the officers of the Chi cago unions which entered upon the sym pathetic strike upon Debs's appeal were very indignant with him when they found that he had gone to the Mayor with a proposition to the railroad managers to end the strike by taking back the A. R. U men without notifying them of his action, and leaving them to call out their men. The first knowledge they had of this movement they obtained from the afternoon papers. There is no explanation for this act except that in a general rout every one takes care of himself. But Mr. Debs should not have sneaked away with Sovereign to capitulate, leaving his allies to be sacrificed.

The report of the clearing houses for the week ending with last Friday does not show that the Debs affair materially affected the business of the country. The aggregate clearings were only 11.7 per cent. less than in the corresponding week of last year, and only 2.7 per cent, less in the country outside of New York city. Chicago, the center of the trouble, was only 1.6 per cent. short of the clearings of the corresponding week of 1893. All of which goes to show that the business of the country has confidence in the stability of the govern-

If Mr. Pullman had made the statement e gave to the press yesterday six weeks ago it would have had a salutary influence upon public opinion, which came to believe that he was paying starvation wages. Mr. Pullman would have pleased the traveling public if he had added to the statement declaration that hereafter he would pay his car porters so that the patrons who pay two prices for berths need not purchase

If the Journal had the selection of text for every preacher in the land to-day would be Romans xiii, 1 and 2: "Let every soul be subject unto the higher owers. For there is no power but of God; the powers that be are ordained of God Whosoever, therefore, resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God; and they hat resist shall receive to themselves lamnation." And we might add a term in the county jail.

The Ottumwa (Iowa) Sun says Sovereign "a demagogue and a blatherskite," and that "his order will fall with light weight n Iowa, where he is best known." It says he has been in and out of both political parties in Iowa, proving false to each in turn, and that "he has made merchandise of his so-called labor principles and sold himself from one party to another, until he has little influence in the State."

The Grand Army in Indiana took the ead in declaring in favor of the enforce ment of the laws and approving the officers who have done their duty, and probably more posts took such action than in all the other States in the Union. That the vigorous declarations of these organizations had a potent influence upon the public is generally admitted.

The recent death of Gen. James B. Fry, head of the provost marshal general's bureau during the war, recalls the fact that t was in a debate in the House of Representatives over the question of continuing this bureau that James G. Blaine and Roscoe Conkling had the passage that made them enemies for life. This was in 1866. Blaine was chairman of the committee on military affairs, and favored the continuance of the bureau, while Conkling opposed t. Blaine had charged that Conkling was actuated by spite, and the latter had repelled the charge with sarcastic allusions to the former. In his reply Mr. Blaine said:

As to the gentleman's cruel sarcasm. hope he will not be too severe. The contempt of that large-minded individual is so wilting, his haughty disdain, his grandiloquent swell, his majestic, supereminent, verpowering, turkey-gobbler strut has been so crushing to myself and all the members of this House that I know it was an act of the greatest temerity for me to venture ipon a controversy with him. But, sir, know who is responsible for all this. know that, within the last five weeks, as members of the House will recollect. extra strut has characterized the gentleman's bearing. It is not his fault. It is the fault of another. That gifted and satirical writer, Theodore Tilton, of the New York Independent, spent some weeks recently in this city. His letters, published in that paper, embraced, with many serious statements, a little jocose satire, a part of which was the statement that one mantle of the late Winter Davis had fallen upon the member from New York. The gentleman took it seriously, and has given his strut additional pomposity. The resemblance s great. It is striking. Hyperion to a satyr. Thersites to Hercules, mud to mardunghill to diamond, a singed cat to Bengal tiger, a whining puppy to a roaring lion. Shade of the mighty Davis, forgive the almost profanation of that jocose

It is not often that anything so personal and stinging as this has been uttered in the House, and Mr. Conkling, who was as sensitive as he was proud, never forgot or

Mrs. Diggs and Mrs. Lease, the two fe-

male political orators of Kansas, met on the platform at a Populist ratification in Topeka, the other day, and "sassed" each other. Mrs. Diggs doesn't like Mrs. Lease, and in the course of her remarks she said "But for the infamous traitors who are trying to stab the party to death in our own ranks we would win this battle easily." Then she turned upon Mrs. Lease and gave that lady a look which made the blood of the simmediate spectate. s turn cold, so terrible was it. Then Mrs. Lease came forward, and, looking straight at Mrs. Diggs, said: "But for the infamous business of writing malicious and villainous letters and telegrams about Governor Lewelling a year ago by pretended leaders, our reform movement would be in a better condition to-day." Then rose Mrs. Diggs in

wrath, and yelled: "You're a liar, you're a liar, you're a liar!" as she ran across and shook her fist in Mrs. Lease's face. This ended the conflict temporarily, but it is not likely to be the last of it. If Lease does not call Diggs out and have the insult wiped out on the field of honor she isn't half the man she has led the public to

believe her. Not much has been heard about the international exposition now being held in Antwerp, and from all accounts it is not attracting much attention abroad. An American who is now in Antwerp writes that, although the show is a very creditable one, it has attracted very little patronage outside of Belgium. He says the American exhibit is fine, and expresses the opinion that "the effect of this exposition from a commercial standpoint will be much more beneficial to the United States than any foreign exposition hitherto held, and will go a long way toward establishing a good export trade in American manufactured goods."

The new owners of the street-railroads in Detroit have a thirty years' franchise with entire exemption from taxes and from any expense for street paving or improvements of any kind in return for this they give the city frorkingman's rate of fare, which is f cents, between the hours of 5:30 and 7 a. m., and 5:15 and 6:15 p. m.

St. Louis collects a pole as well as a poll tax. The former does not include Polish immigrants, but takes in every telegraph pole in the city.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

By the Henpecked Man. Marriage is called the "holy state," But if you've made an error In picking out your lifelong mate-It's then a holy terror.

Inanimate Inanities. "You are nothing but a big bluff," remarked the river to the bank. "Is that so?" retorted the bank. "If I take a notion to come down on you, your name will be mud."

Those Duck Trousers. "You don't appear to be puttin' on no frills," remarked Mr. Haicede to his city nephew, "but I must say that them there things you got on your legs would look a heap naturaller if you did."

In a Burst of Confidence. "My wife has awfully poor taste concernng clothes," said the worried-looking man,

in a burst of confidence.

"Indeed?" said the other man. "I always understood from my women folks that she was one of the best dressers in town." "I mean in regard to my clothes. She thinks that two or three fifteen-dollar suits per year are enough for me."

AFTER THE STRIKE.

No right-thinking man, no matter what the color of his politics, will disagree with the President when he says that the laws of this country must be obeyed .- Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mr. Debs wanted to be allowed to retire with his side arms. If Mr. Debs has gained anything by his attack on the United States except contempt and an indictment, the public cannot see what it is .- Louisville Courier-Journal

This fight must be settled on the idea that the man who owns property shall control it as he pleases, subject only to the Constitution and laws of the United States. If there is anything wrong in the laws let the laws be changed.—St. Louis Globe-Dem-The strike was unwise, and the great

body of organized labor said so by its acts. Looking back at the acutual circumstances we can see that the proportion of labor which supported Debs, though it was capaole of infinite harm, was very small.-St. Louis Republic Debs will not settle first with the Pull man company. He has first to settle with

a bigger concern than that, namely, the United States of America. The reign of Debs the First has been one of the shortest known to history. There will be no Debs the Second.-New York Sun. It will be time enough to discuss and vestigate when there shall be not only

resistance to the laws, but no threats additional arouble; and meanwhile courts of the United States can be relied upon to do all the investigating that is necessary and proper.-Baltimore American. Do sober workingmen really believe that

any man or conclave of men should have the authority to say that other men shall not work, or by force or intimidation prevent them from working? Would not that be a dictatorship striking at the most fundamental and necessary rights of all men? -New York World.

The American Railway Union is not only beaten; it is also disgraced. It has proved itself to be a blustering, bragging and revolutionary organization. It is an enemy of all legitimate labor unions. It is foolishly led. It is ignorantly led. It was established to kill off the old reputable railway unions.-Chicago Herald.

Loyalty will gain a tremendous impulse from this month's experience, and the people will not be slow to distinguish in their future voting between parties which foster and sympathize with lawlessness and that which upholds a President not of its choosing in maintaining order and the supremacy of law .- New York Tribune.

There can be no arbitration concerning the lawfulness of lawlessness. A return to peaceful conditions must precede arbitration of the causes which designing men have made the pretext for inflaming the passions of the at "chistic part of the people and of befor g the judgment of the unreasoning part.-Chicago Inter Ocean.

The roads must be trusted to act honora-

bly, equitably and consistently for the dupes of Debs, but they will not treat for peace with him. They would not do so when he seemed powerful. Certainly they will not when he has failed and is trying to make terms to escape the final necessity of unconditional surrender.-Chicago Tribune. The forces that represent order, patriotism and obedience to the law are infinitely stronger than those which stand for disorder, social revolution and anarchy. The great majority of working people are on the side of right, and one of the wholesome essons of the strike is that even agitators like Debs, drunk with ambition, will understand this.-Cincinnati Tribune,

LITERARY NOTES.

The title of M. Zola's new novel will be 'Rome.' It is intended to publish a volume of the "Table Talk" of the late Professor Jewett, master of Balliol College, Oxford. A writer in the Philadelphia Inquirer

learns from an old account book belonging

to Graham's Magazine that Edgar Allen Poe, was paid \$52 for his story, "The Gold Algernon Charles Swinburne has contributed a poem to the Nineteenth Century on the assassination of President Carnot, in which he speaks of the "snake-souled an-

arch's flag. It is an interesting fact that, although the copyright on "Uncle Tom's Cabin" expired a year ago, Mrs. Stowe still receives from Houghton, Mifflin & Co. a bonus from the sales of the book. The local school committee of Welling-

ton, New Zealand, has set its seal of condemnation on Shakspeare's "As You Like It." It declares that work to be an immoral piece of writing. Mr. Arthur Sherburne Hardy will continue to conduct the editorlai affairs of

the Cosmopolitan Magazine in New York city, though the printing plant will soon be removed to Irvington. The original of "Little Billee" in Mr. Du Maurier's delightful "Trilby" is said to be the late Frederick Walker, of whom an ap-

preciative tribute by Mr. Claude Phillips has just appeared in the Portfolio for June. Mrs. Lynn Linton, the novelist, is said to have been the first wellan who wrote for the daily newspapers. Since her first novel appeared, forty-six years ago, she has written over fifty volumes. She is also very clever in embroidery and designing

The London Literary World gives the following description of George Meredith as he appeared at the recent wedding of Miss Violet Maxse to Lord Salisbury's fourth son: Genius and distinction are

in his almost inspired expression. of medium height, he has a thin, delicare figure, a large, noble head, crowned with luxuriant white hair, a short, crisp, well shaped white beard, peaking out like Lord Spencer's soft, blue-gray eyes and a slightl

More than ten years since Mr. Hornes E. Scudder delivered a Lowell course of lectures on "Childhood in Literature and Art." Later these lectures were published with certain changes, as articles in the

Atlantic Monthly. They are to be revised once more and appear in book form. The first part of the unpublished corre spondence of Poe, which is to appear in the Century, will deal with the poet's literary life in Richmond. The second installment will cover his Philadelphia experiences, and the third his sorrowful days in and near New York. The whole, it is said, will end diverse controversies on the life and character of the man.

Tire Pall Mall Gazette says: Mr. J. M. Barrie is to get something more than fame and fortune out of "Walker, London," Ha to get a wife. For with the welcome news of his gradual restoration to health there reaches me the report of his engagement to Miss Mary Ansell, who, until last at Toole's Theater. The wedding, I beleve, will take place shortly-and quietly For Mr. Barrie is ordered abroad for reand change, and he prefers not to go alone

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. An attempt is being made to export flow

ers from Australia, refrigerating them, as beef and milk are treated Allen Chandler, the Secretary of State of Georgia, is popularly known as the 'Plowboy of Pigeon Roost.' Mrs. Alexander, the novelist, whose real

enty years of age, but is still in vigorous The Baroness Burdett-Courts possesses one of the finest collections of turquoises in the world, the smallest being valued at

name is Mrs. Alexander Hector, is now ser-

from 5,000 to 6,000 francs. Mrs. Leland Stanford is said to contemplate converting her San Francisco residence into a fine art gallery and museum for the benefit of the public,

Miss Samantha King, a pretty school teacher, at Inland, O., with a wagon and team recently worked out the poll tax which had been levied upon her. Mr. George du Maurier, the famous

Punch artist, who lives at Hampstead, is a brilliant musician. He has a fine tenor voice, and at one time contemplated becoming a professional singer. Only four of the survivors of Napoleon's

great army are still alive. Jean Jacques Sabatier, one hundred and Baillod and Jean Bousset, one hundred and one, and Joseph Rose, one hundred. It is understood that Mrs. Blaine will spend the summer at the Blaine homestead. at Augusta. Mr. Damrosch is expected to join his wife there shortly, and later Mrs. Emmons Blaine and Mr. and Mrs. Truxton

Beale are expected on a visit. The Baroness Langenau, of Vienna, has been much persecuted by certain Lutherans because she is a Methodist. She recently spoke at a meeting of the West London Mission, which is conducted by Methodists. and presented it with a necklace worth \$10,000, to be sold for the benefit of the

The widow of General Phil Sheridan, with her three children, lives in Washington, Phil, her only son, attends school in that city, while her two daughters attend Eden a Catholic seminary, near Philadelphia. Mrs. Sheridan is only about thirty-five years old, having been very much the

unior of her husband. Mrs. Alice Grinnell, a wealthy widow of seventy-two, of Wichita, Kan., who, a few days ago, married Jerry Hoskins, a young farmer of twenty-two, has been charged with having deeded to her boy husband a large amount of land and giving him near-\$10,000 in cash before he would marry

her. Her relatives have laid her case before the courts. A rainmaker in India has an apparatus in the shape of a rocket, which is capable of rising to the height of a mile. It contains a reservoir of ether. In its descent it opens a parachute, which causes it to come down slowly. The ether, thrown out in fine spray, absorbs the heat and lowers the

temperature, and a limited shower is the result of the rapid condensation of vapor. There died in Glasgow the other day James Gilchrist, who is known as "the Scottish Stradivarius." Gilchrist, was sixtwo years old, was a mechanical genius. He made the most difficult and delicate instruments, and was the chief aid of Professor Pettigrew in making his models for investigating the laws governing the flight of birds. He died a poor man, his wife often saying: "He can make everything but mon-

Most people pronounce it au fait, Which certainly seemed to be meet: But here and there one in the crowd

Insisted on saying ow feet. -Detroit Tribune. A "swell" resort he found and there He reared a stately named hotel.

But though his rates were very fair, Nor guests nor lucre to him fell. And then he raised his rates on high Till they went nearly out of sight He now, with scornful flash of eye, Turns guests away all day and night

-Chicago Record. SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Do thine own task and be therewith content.-Goethe. Early to bed and early to rise is useless unless you advertise.-Atchison Globe

"I am having great difficulty in settling a What are the circumstances lost."-Puck. "Would you take me for an energetic imaginative man?" "Oh, George; this is so

sudden."—Life. Looking at Chicago, Lieutenant Totten remarks with melancholy pride: "I told you so."-Hartford Courant Many a man refuses to love his neighbor

as himself, because he has a garden and his neighbor keeps hens.-Ram's Horn. Mrs. Jay-I understand that she married one of the landed gentry. Mr. Jay-He was, when she landed him-Tit-Bits. There is no politics in the strike, It is

pure cussedness, and cannot be turned to political account.-Washington Post. We are now thoroughly convinced that there are a great many different ways of being a Democrat.-Washington Post. It is sometimes exceedingly hard for a young lawyer to decide whether to run for office or to marry rich.-Galveston News. No woman can ever tell you the exact

reason why she is afraid of mice-but she

knows mighty well she is .- Somerville Jour-The better part of valor is discretion. The better part of discretion is common

sense. Debs has neither.-Philadelphia North American. One inhabitant in every 180 in this counttry owns a bicycle and has lots of fun keeping the other 179 dodging for dear life.

One Good Result. Philadelphia Record.

-Minneapolis Tribune.

Another good turn Debs has done us all. What a response has come up from the solid South in favor of the old flag, and ful! of loyalty to settled governmen Chicago bonfires were not intended kindle patriotic spirit, nor to set the blood tingling in the hearts of men who love liberty as they hate license; but the calculations of mice and men frequently miscarry.

Waiting to Talk to Debs. New York Tribune

"I haven't time to talk to newspaper men," says Debs, "Thousands are walling for a chance to talk to me." Yes, ebs, thousands of workingmen whom you deluded into a useless and ruinous strike that can only result in misery to themselves are waiting for a chance to talk to you very plainly.

Good Man for the Place.

Philadelphia Press. Judge Grosscup's luminous and convincng charge to the federal grand jury at Chicago ought to lead to his promo on to the Supreme Court at the first vacancy.

Washington Post. "I am the most even-tempered man in the House," said Representative Walker, of Massachusetts; "I'm as mad as the devil all the time."

Tired of the Democracy.

Story of Two Days.

Chicago Tribune.